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The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER



Vol. 21.

De Kalb, Illinois, March, 1904.

No. 3.



Judging Strawberries.

Judging Cattle.

Cut loaned by R. M. Kellog, Three Rivers, Mich. Grower of pedigree Strawberry Plants. See his advertisement

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To my Buff Leghorns during the past eight years, in which they have been bred, probably exceed in number those awarded to any other breeds. I have this year for the first time, under color on females and females as good as the Buff Cochins, no one has got better, at least I have not heard of it. Large circular free. Eggs \$2.

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The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 21.

DE KALB, ILLINOIS, MARCH, 1904.

No. 3.

The Incubator and Brooder.

Within the past few years the agricultural press of the country has urged the farmers very strongly to pay more attention to the products of the poultry yard, with the result that the poultry industry on the farm has taken wonderful strides. The result is principally due to the great use of artificial means, and now, by the use of incubator and brooder, the farmer finds his flock of hens yielding a handsome profit.

The poultry industry, like all other branches of domestic economy, requires a thorough knowledge of the science, and a constant development of all branches of the business, in order to make it a complete success. The incubator and brooder on the farm of the agriculturist, are as useful as his reaper and binder to his crops, or as the cream separator to his dairy.

A vast field opens up before the poultryman. There is a constant demand for fresh eggs which cannot be supplied. People are willing to give almost any price for eggs if they are only fresh. An incubator will hatch a fair per cent of the eggs put into it, while the brooder will raise nearly every chick. One brooder will accommodate one hundred chicks with less care than is required for a hen with a dozen chicks. There is no use denying the fact that a brooder raised chick is stronger and will mature faster than the chick raised by the natural mother. The fact has been proven time and again by the various agricultural experiment stations, and by our foremost breeders. There are a number of first-class incubators on the market, all of which will do all or nearly all claimed for them, but it is a lamentable fact that there are but very few first-class brooders on the market. A poor brooder is worse than no brooder at all. It is easy enough to hatch the chicks, but the trouble comes in raising them after they are hatched. A brooder to be a success, must conform to the principles laid down by nature as nearly as possible, while at the same time it must be both simple and easily operated. A brooder which will fluctuate in temperature is not a success, and should be avoided. It should be neither too hot nor too cold, but just right.

The greatest loss of life in the rearing of young chicks is in their being smothered to death by a poor system of ventilation. This will not occur in a brooder which is properly heated. The heat in the brooding chamber must be properly distributed to all parts of the hover uniformly, as it is a well-

known fact that the chicks will not crowd if these conditions prevail. The chicks must have a continued supply of fresh warm air, and if they are deprived of this necessary element their existence is short. The fresh air should be thoroughly warmed before coming in contact with the chicks, in order to prevent their being chilled. The hen, when hovering her chickens, warms the earth over which she is sitting, which in turn warms the chick, feet. The same principles should be applied in the brooder, and a double floor should be provided in which warm air is allowed to circulate, thus keeping the floor warm but not hot.

The day of the expensive brooder is past. The fact that a brooder costs from \$12 to \$30 does not make it better than one costing a less sum. It costs as much to make a brooder to be sold at \$5 as one at \$20, but the manufacturer is contented with a small profit, depending upon the large sales for his existing.

The time is not far distant when every progressive farmer will have his incubator cellar and his brooder house in connection with the rest of his farm buildings, and when that time comes the farmer will realize what a great opportunity he missed a few years ago.

About Buff Cochins.

I have been silent a long time, but have not missed a copy of your paper.

The under dog (or chicken) have the sympathy but in this case the Buff Cochin does not get his dues. In all the issues of your paper not a word is said in favor of this best of all breeds for general utility.

Having bred Buff Cochins for nearly ten years, I believe I am competent to back them up for a fair shake.

First, they are easily yarded and never fretful. This is one great reason why the town man should have them. Then, under right handling, they will lay eggs all winter. They are the very best incubators and will bear resitting twice. I never allow the chicks to run with the hen, but raise them all in home made brooders and yards.

What is handsomer than a flock of fine Golden Buff birds, every one quiet and docile?

The town man has a fowl that simply can't be beat for table use, either in size, quality or color of meat. The egg is a large brown one, very meaty and heavy. The chicks are very easily raised, grow strong and healthy and are soon the hand-

somest birds to be found.

Some will say: "The Buff Cochin chick is weak." I say, No. Out of 150 hatched last season I raised, to full grown, 135 beauties. This did not take one fourth of my time, but I simply used common sense and care.

Will say further my Buff Cochins are laying steadily all winter and the yield is better than many I know of here who have breeds commonly supposed to be winter layers. Later on, with your permission, I will again defend Buff Cochins and give my plans of feeding and care, both for the laying of eggs and the hatching and growth of chicks.—H. P. Tennant, in Poultry Success

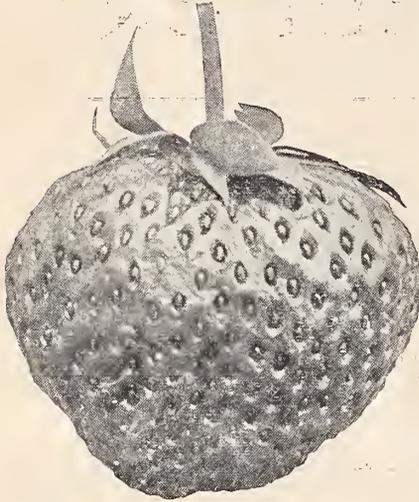
Nests For Laying Hens.

To make nests to prevent hens from eating eggs take three boards, two fourteen inches wide and one twelve inches wide. Nail these together for floor, putting the twelve inch one in the middle. Make two rows of nests, 14 by 14, on the outside boards. Make lids for these nests, putting hinges at the upper side of the nest. Cover the space between the rows of nests with boards upon which you fasten hinges. This makes a building similar to a double corncrib, with driveway between. From this make a small hole just large enough for the hen to go through into the nest. It being rather dark in these nests, she will not stay longer than just to deposit her egg, for which purpose she thinks it is a nice, secluded place.—Ex.

GRIT.

It is necessary for all chickens young and old, fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese to have plenty of grit. Always have plenty of it where they can help themselves. It is not a good plan to mix it in the mash food excepting for young ducks, and for them use quantities of coarse sand. But this is only made use of where they are growing broiler ducks and they stuff and feed them so hard to make them grow fast that it is necessary to mix this kind of grit with their feed to enable them to consume enough to grow to unusual size in a very short time. In dry chick food or in day scratching food or with grain foods of all kinds no harm or injury will come of mixing some grit among it, for the chickens will pick out the grain from the grit and only take what grit they need or wish to have. They grind all their food with the grit and cannot exist for any length of time without it.—A. M. H.

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Feeding Capons and Pullets.

We have much difficulty in advising against too much food. The desire to force the pullets leads to excess of feed which does more harm than benefit. A young lady at New Brunswick, N. J., wrote on September 26th, in regard to feeding her pullets and capons. She desires the pullets to lay this fall, and says:

We have one flock of 124 chickens, fifty of which we have had caponized. We wish to feed them so that the pullets will begin to lay this fall. As they have a large range we only feed them at night, giving them four quarts each of cracked corn, corn meal, bran, and wheat shorts. They act as though they want still more. We have gotten ground bone for them from a bone factory, and will also be able to get scraps, which are boiled together in cakes and then ground. Do you consider this method of feeding as good a one as we can follow, and would you feed capons and pullets alike, or would you confine the capons in a run and feed them only corn? Besides this flock we have twenty-four young chicks and forty old fowls.

When pullets are growing they should be fed no grain at all if they are on a range. Grain is more serviceable to hens that are laying because the yolk of the egg is composed largely carbonaceous matter, but pullets in summer, and which are on a range, should receive no grain, as it simply overloads them with fat and retards laying.

The object of the writer is to have the pullets laying by fall or rather before the winter sets in cold. The feeding is correct except as to the grain. Meat, linseed meal (a little), bone and green food will be ample and the pullets will grow if they are not afflicted with lice.

In regard to capons they need no forcing until about two weeks before intending to market them. They will thrive on a small plot, or confined, and should be made to scratch so as to keep in health. Meat and fine cut clover or any bulky food, will give well once a day in summer. In winter they should have grain at night, as much as they will eat. Capons should be kept growing, and they will thrive on nearly any kind of food until ready to be fattened. When they should then be fed three times a day, giving mixed ground grain, moistened, in the morning, wheat at noon, and corn at night, allowing them as much as they can eat. A fat capon always sells and brings a high price.

Mating Breeding Stock.

It is important to select stock for breeding that is fully matured and the males and females should be mated for the best results. A Chicago subscriber refers to the subject in the following letter:

"I would like your advice on how to mate breeding stock for the best results to get pullets. Which are better, two year old hens or pullets to breed from, and how

many to a pen, using Plymouth Rocks? Are Leghorn eggs supposed to be equal to Plymouth Rock egg?"

There is no mode of breeding or mating by which one can secure a preponderance of pullets. There have been many suggestions and methods but they have failed. To get strong, healthy chicks use a male that is not less than a year old with hens that are at least two years old. In regard to the inquiry about Leghorn eggs we will state that we have never had reason to believe them inferior to eggs from other breeds.

Keeping Eggs for Sitting Purposes.

How long will eggs keep if you desire to use them for hatching? We tried an experiment in that direction. We kept the eggs in a place where they were as cool as possible, without freezing, the temperature not going below 40 degrees nor above 60 degrees and we turned them half around three times a week. Eggs that were kept in this manner for six weeks hatched as well as those that were fresh, and the chicks were strong and active.

We have so far said nothing of the fancy poultry-business. This is a department separate from the market business in a way, and yet closely related. Many sell eggs for hatching in spring, and supply market trade the rest of the year. The cull fowls are also sold on the market. The fancy poultry-business represents vast interests, but to give an estimate of it in figures would be almost impossible. An illustration will suffice. In a leading poultry journal one can find the advertisements of some two thousand different breeders, each offering stock or eggs for sale. Then it must be remembered that there forty or fifty poultry journals, large and small, each containing the advertisements of at least several hundred breeders. Single fowls sell at from \$1 to \$25. Many sales are made at greater figures, and \$100 is not considered an unusual price for a fine male. Eggs for hatching vary from \$1 to \$10 per setting. Of course some come higher, even up to \$10 per egg. The fancy poultry-business is a great enterprise, with a substantial future.

It is these so-called fanciers who are supplying the breeding birds and eggs to the farmers for their improved foundation stock. No one is better fitted to enter the fancy poultry-business than the farmer, as the call is for "farm range" stock, possessing good bone and strong constitution.

Everyone who keeps poultry should have a good sized yard in which the flock may be kept confined when it is desirable to do so. In fact I have reasons for believing that even on a farm it is profitable to confine the fowls a large portion of every day. If this is done, the fowls soon become accustomed to being treated in this way and will not worry about being shut up. Under such conditions all the eggs are laid where they should be and the hens do not get into the habit of wandering away and stealing their nests.

Squabs For Market.

Squabs are growing in popularity, and those who are prepared to raise them find the business very profitable. They require practically no care, the parents attending to them from the day they hatch until ready to sell. They do not require warm houses, and a pair of old pigeons will rear eight or ten pair of squabs every year. They are always in demand. During the summer the old birds require no food except what they themselves gather, while during the winter months they thrive and grow fat on any kind of refuse grain. The squabs are reared in pairs and are marketed just as they are ready to leave the nest. They are dressed, cooked and served just like quail, and by many are considered more of a delicacy. Squab raising makes a very good combination for poultry raising, and as they in no way interfere with poultry there is no reason why a few dozen pairs of pigeons should not be kept by every one who keeps poultry. Any kind of pigeons will do, but homers seem to have the preference.

The Pullets For Next Year.

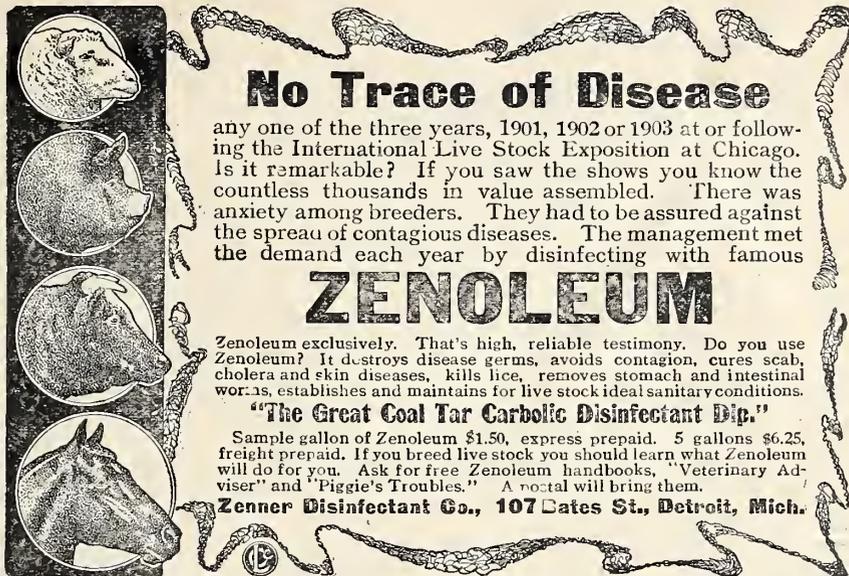
The foundation of success with fowls is to hatch all the pullets about the same time if possible or get them out early at least. Pullets of the large breeds should surely be hatched before March 15 or not later than May 1. Attention is called to this matter, as there is now but little time left for doing so. If the hens do not become broody get a small hundred egg incubator and provide a place for a brooder. By hatching as many as possible about the same time they will all be of the same age when winter comes and will also be more uniform in other respects, which will be much better than having them hatched at different periods, with some of them too late to mature and become profitable as winter layers. Sell or part with all of the cockerels as soon as they are large enough to be marketed and thus save cost and give the pullets more room — Western Poultry Journal.

Buying Eggs of Pure Breeds.

Order your eggs early, so as to avoid delay. Remember that the breeder may have no eggs when you write to him, and must wait for his hens to lay them. He will always fill the orders that reach him first in preference, and delay may result, for which he is not responsible. Do not wait till a hen becomes broody. It is better to send the order for the eggs and take the risk of procuring a setting hen when the eggs arrive. If they reach you too soon, keep them in a cool place and turn them daily. Do not delay your order, however, as you will not receive them too soon — W. F. J.

Rats in Poultry Houses.

If the poultry house is in such condition as to allow rats to run under the floor, the farmer may as well give up the poultry business. They are worse than any disease the



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any one of the three years, 1901, 1902 or 1903 at or following the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Is it remarkable? If you saw the shows you know the countless thousands in value assembled. There was anxiety among breeders. They had to be assured against the spread of contagious diseases. The management met the demand each year by disinfecting with famous

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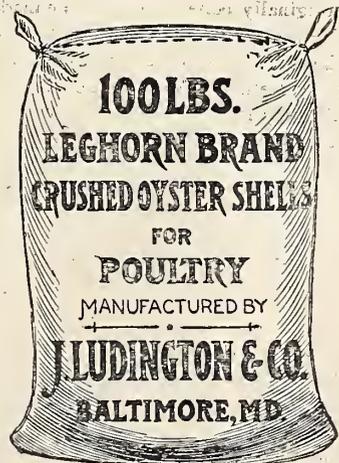
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fowls may have. When the house is built it is very easy to put wire netting such as is used for the small chicks, under the floors. If you have not done this, another easy way to keep out rats is to put in a cement floor. It may cost more than fixing up the wooden floor, but it is safe against rats, and a wooden floor is not. If wire mesh is put in with the cement when the floor is laid it will be all the better.

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Denver, Colo., 1904.

Mr. Chamberlain, Dear Sir:—

I received your sample of Clover Meal; it is nice. Your Chick Feed beats anything I ever saw. I raised five hundred chicks last year and never lost one. I have been in the poultry business seven years. I have a large ranch and a great many houses; one thousand head of fowl. I was nearly discouraged when I commenced to use your Chick Feed, now I don't dread the chick season.

I am going to send after two settings of White Leghorns as soon as I receive your catalogue.

You can use this for adv if you choose. I tell everyone I talk "chick" to

Yours respectfully,

MRS. J. G. BURDICK,

40th St. Station, Denver, Colo.

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We wish to secure good live stockmen to interest themselves in the sale of Zenoleum. To those who can show plenty of good business for famous Zenoleum Dip and Disinfectant, we will offer a proposition that is sure to be interesting and profitable. Address for particulars at once, Zenner Disinfectant Co., 107 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

St. Louis, March 1st—The past week has seen marked advancement toward perfecting the work for the Illinois display at the World's Fair, so that the Illinois commissioners see things steadily assuming more satisfactory form.

A large part of the material for the special corn exhibit was got together through the general corn competition at the State Farmers' Institute at Decatur, at which more than fifty entries of the finest corn of the state were made as a nucleus for the St. Louis corn exhibit.

In the meantime also the state commissioners have taken up the space in the agricultural building in which their exhibit is to be made, and have abandoned the space first in contemplation. The new position will be as favorable to the state as the one abandoned, and will save probably \$10,000 in expenditures.

The Illinois commissioners have also received an outline of what the display of the dairy department of the state university will be. This will be made in the educational building. It will include publication of the department on dairying, views of interiors and working operations, photographs of remarkable and average cows in the dairy herd, with records of feed and product, feeding charts and the like. There will be samples of dairy feeds, showing composition and cost, together with models of silos. Examples of bacteria from dairy barns, dairies and creameries, and of the dirt which falls into milk during the milking process will be shown in the exhibit on milk contamination. The whole exhibit will be worked out elaborately for educational purposes and will touch every feature of dairying upon its theoretical side.

The preparation of the mines and minerals exhibit of the state is progressing well and will be much more complete and elaborate than the committee and its superintendent originally believed it could be made.

The athletic trainers at the state university have begun to prepare an exhibit on athletics, something which was not contemplated till very recently. It will embrace athletic records, photographs of famous athletes of the institution and of players and athletes in action. Worked up as planned, it will be something entirely unique.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

BLACK BEN DAVIS AND GANO

NOT IDENTICAL.

Van Buren, Ark., Jan. 14, 1904.—To the Arkansas State Horticultural Society—Gentlemen: Your committee appointed to investigate the origin of Black Ben Davis apple and the claim of some horticulturists that the apple is identical with the Gano, respectfully beg leave to report as follows:

We are thoroughly convinced, after a rigid investigation to the facts that the Black Ben Davis originated in Washington County, Arkansas, on a farm owned by Alexander Black, commonly known as the 'Parson

Black Farm;" that while it is of the Ben Davis type and has some characteristics of the apple known as Gano it is a separate and distinct variety.

In substantiation of this opinion we herewith submit the following testimony, which testimony we feel certain has never been presented to any committee or body of horticulturists before, and that if this testimony had been secured by the Missouri Horticultural Committee their report would have been in accordance with our conclusions.

We ask that this testimony be filed with these findings as a part of this report. Respectfully submitted.

W. G. VINCENTHELLER }
A. W. POOLE } Committee
J. E. REYNOLDS }

We would like to call our readers attention to the advertisement of Stark Bros., and each could send at once for their catalogue.

We have met hundreds of farmers, and know many personally, who find their poultry produces more for the money and time expended than any other farm product. For your information relative to poultry-profits ask the farmer or villager whose hens have paid the mortgage and schooled the children, or talk to the widow who has sustained herself and little ones from her poultry, and then, perhaps, provided herself with a more comfortable home than her husband could have done.

Before any hen is allowed to sit, all the nests should be thoroughly cleaned and supplied with fresh clean straw. Also a good coat of whitewash should be used and the season begun with a war on lice and filth.

Impure air in the poultry house is the cause of much disease. See to it that your house has proper ventilation.

A tight roof and a dry floor are essential for comfort and success in the poultry business.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Reported especially for this paper by H. B. Wilson & Co., Patent Attorneys, 8th and F Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.
A Complete Copy of any of these patents will be forwarded to any person by Messrs. Wilson & Co., on receipt of ten cents. Persons ordering Copies must give a number of patent.

750333 Incubator. Thos. P. Adams, Indianola, Neb.

750252 Fowl Carrier. Geo. F. Bush, Pricedale, Pa.

750335 Brooder. Wm. H. Bennett, Chicago, Ill.

751383 Incubator. Nepht Cruser and Jesse W. Clement, Fairview, Utah.

752154 Watering Apparatus for Poultry Houses. Geo. Hacker, St. Louis, Mo.

752230 Heating Apparatus for Incubators. M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb.

752542 Brooder. Sumner Fuston, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

752431 Automatic Signalling Apparatus for Incubators or Hothouses. Horace B. Ault, Newmarket, Tenn.

752765 Poultry House. Joseph J. Edgerton, Berwyn, Ill.

WORLD'S FAIR POULTRY SHOW.

The regular cash prizes offered for exhibits of poultry, pigeons and pet stock at the Universal Exposition of 1904 aggregate more than \$16,000. This large amount will be greatly increased by appropriations made by World's Fair commissions for state exhibits. One state, Missouri, has provided \$7,000 to cover special prizes and expenses connected with the State's poultry exhibits at St. Louis.

The Exposition prizes were never before nearly approached in amount at any poultry show or exposition; in fact they largely exceed with one exception the total sum offered by the leading State fairs for the combined live stock breeding interests, including horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

The specialty clubs of this and other countries are making a very successful canvass for funds for special prizes for exhibits. One club gives assurance of its purpose to provide a prize fund of at least \$300 for its favorite variety.

The Universal Exposition has in a marked and complimentary manner recognized the poultry industry by placing the matter of receiving, cooping, feeding, exhibiting and returning the poultry, pigeons and pet stock at the World's Fair in the hands of a committee recommended for this purpose by the American Poultry Association. Chief Coburn has also highly honored the poultry fraternity by choosing as superintendent of the poultry show Mr. T. E. Orr, the secretary and treasurer of the American Poultry Association.

The committee recommended by the American Poultry Association to assemble, exhibit and return the poultry shown at the World's Fair consists of Henry Steinmesch of St. Louis, T. F. McGrew, New York and U. R. Fishel, Hopk., Ind. This committee is composed of one of the most successful and experienced superintendents of large poultry shows; a former secretary of the American Poultry Association and popular poultry author, and as the third member one of the largest and most successful breeders and exhibitors. These are public-spirited gentlemen, noted for their enterprise, knowledge, and devotion to the best interests of the poultry industry the so creditably represent

The committee has prepared the following address to prospective exhibitors, which contains much valuable information; "To exhibitors of poultry at the Universal Exposition of 1904;

"The undersigned committee of the American Poultry Association has completed arrangements with the Universal Exposition of 1904 whereby the committee is to receive, coop, feed, care for, exhibit and return to their respective owners upon the close of the show the poultry, pigeons and pet stock exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, October 24 to Nov. 5, 1904

"The committee has arranged for new standard size coops of the proper size for

turkeys, geese, ducks, poultry, pigeons and pet stock and will provide at the Exposition grounds an ample supply to meet all requirements. The committee will also provide feed and water for all the poultry, pigeons and pet stock on exhibition and the necessary utensils for the same, and furnish all necessary assistants.

"The committee, for all the necessary accommodations other than the barns, including coops, furniture and all services in connection with the shipment, feed, care and exhibition of poultry, pigeons and pet stock specified, and such as are usually provided for such exhibition, agree to accept from exhibitors in full for first class service and accommodations, one dollar for single exhibits including pet stock two dollars for each breeding pen, and fifty cents for each pigeon.

"The committee personally, and not the American Poultry Association, will assume all responsibilities to and for exhibition in connection with the exhibition of poultry, pigeons and pet stock, at the exhibition, but assumes no responsibility for the loss of exhibits in course of shipment, or by disease, handling or accident while on exhibition.

"The American Poultry Association is to receive of the fees collected from exhibitors any surplus, after payment of all expenses, including reasonable compensation to the committee, for cooping, feeding and caring for the exhibits as specified. The compensation to the committee for service rendered and the responsibilities assumed in connection with the foregoing shall be determined by the President and Secretary of the American Poultry Association.

"For further information concerning the foregoing address Henry Steinmesch, Chairman, World's Fair grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Signed
HENRY STEINMESCH, Chairman
T. F. McGrew,
U. R. Fishel,
Committee of American Poultry Ass'n.

A FRAUD

A subscriber sends us a letter he received from a breeder of poultry of whom he proposed buying some stock. This breeder claims his hens lay from 280 to 300 eggs a year, many of them producing the large number. He offers to sell a pen for \$60 or a trio for \$6. The breeder who makes such claims condemns himself at once. Hens that will average even 280 eggs in a year could readily be sold for more than this breeder offers to take for a pen, but such hens are not for sale, for the very good reason that they do not exist.—C. P.

Hen Profits VS. Cow Profits.

"Two hundred hens will make a farmer as much clear money during the winter as five good cows. And it will not take half as much to keep them as will be required for the cows. This does not mean that any farmer who will give himself the necessary

schooling can safely figure on getting such returns from 200 hens as we have named every winter. We are acquainted with a good many farmers who, it seems to us, could make use of this money, and it strikes us as one of the strangest things in the world why they don't reach out for it and put it in their pockets."—P. M. in This for That.

Visit World's Fair Free. Send stamp for particulars. Producers' Economic Entertainment Association (Incorporated), Office 1082 Burlington Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

3 MONTHS FREE

Send for a free sample copy of THE AMERICAN ADVISER—the most remarkable investment journal published. Full information concerning the many golden opportunities offered by the mining, oil and industrial stocks. Fully illustrated; well edited; reliable; impartial. No investor should be without it. Write today. Est. 11 yrs.

THE AMERICAN ADVISER,
515-87 Washington St Chicago.

Bucher and Lithia Kidney Tablets, 25 cents. Sterling Medicine Co., Trenton, N. J.

\$10 Buys a 200 Egg Perfect Hatcher and Brooder. Test & Illustrated Cir 2c. J. A. Chelton, Fairmount, Md.

BREEDERS CARDS.

CARDS of 30 words or less, in card column,
1 insertion 50 cents. 3 insertions \$1.00,
6 insertions \$1.75. 12 insertions \$3.00.

Cards with small illustration, of 20 words or less at the above rates. Over this number of words in plain or illustrated cards, 2 cents for each extra word. All cards must be paid for in advance.

CHICKENS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea fowls, Pea fowl, Belgian Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Rats, Mice, Dogs, Cats, Ring Doves. Eggs for hatching. State wants. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

Poultry Breeders send 50c for a 20-paged monthly devoted to poultry, etc. Sample 3 cents "Michigan Poultry Breeder," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Michigan Poultry Breeder," and THE AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER both 1 year.

PIGEON Book, illustrating, describing all varieties, arranging loft, feeding, breeding, caring for, 5 cents. 1,000 Pigeons for sale, prices sent free. Wm. Bartlett & Co., Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

EXPRESS PREPAID WHITE WYANDOTTE Specialist. Exclusive business, stock and eggs in season. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Circular free. Arthur F. Hartman, Box 163, Nappanee, Ind.

BUFF WYANDOTTES AND BUFF Leghorns. Eggs from first prize stock at Erie, Pa. Painsville and Warren at \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Sapper, 154 E. 21 St., Erie, Pa. R. 2.

THE KLONDIKE HEN—AMERICA'S wonderful new breed. Greatest winter layers in the world. Send stamp for catalog. Klondike Poultry Yards, Maple Park, Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM ALL kinds of poultry. Breeder of all kinds of pets, Garden and flower seeds for sale. Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, O 2-4

OIL = SMELTER = MINES!

- WESTERN BRANCH -

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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F. M. Munger & Sons, DeKalb, Ill.

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✦ MINING, OIL AND SMELTER STOCKS. ✦

We have demonstrated by our methods that an investment can be made in mining shares, just as safely as in any other line of business, and with far better returns. We are offering only the stocks of the various companies for which we act as Fiscal Agents.

Most of these stocks are now steady dividend payers, equalling from 9 to 15 per cent annual interest upon the investment payable quarterly. Many of them pay a much higher rate where the stocks were bought upon the first offering.

Our clientele is largely a conservative line of investors who have confidence in our indorsement and recommendation of any investment and conservative business methods. We have now nearly 10,000 regular customers throughout this country and the Dominion, and we have yet to know of a single one of them that is dissatisfied.

Our plan is a perfect guarantee to an investor and our feature of combination places an investment, as we believe, beyond any possible chance of loss.

When we have placed with our customers the amount of treasury stock of any company necessary for its development, our labors and responsibilities have but just begun. We must stay with the property and our customers' financial interests therein; must see that it is intelligently, economically and honestly operated; and, having a conditional interest in the profits of the property, secondary to the interests of our customers, if we followed any other policy than that of keeping strict supervision of its management, even although it might take a much longer time than was anticipated to demonstrate the actual value of the property and place it upon an independent dividend-earning basis, we would most assuredly be negligent not only of our customers' interest, but of our own as well.

The following remark recently made regarding our firm by one of the well-known financiers of New York was both flattering and appreciated, for it expressed what we are striving for:

"DOUGLAS, LACEY & COMPANY HAVE SUCCEEDED BY THEIR BUSINESS-LIKE METHODS IN MAKING MINING INVESTMENTS RESPECTABLE AS THEY SHOULD BE"

Booklets giving our successful plan for realizing the large interest and profits of legitimate Mining, Oil and Smelter Investments, subscription blanks, full particulars, etc., sent free on application to all who mention this Journal.

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F. M. Munger & Sons,

DeKalb, Illinois.

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 Good man in every county to sell
OSGOOD FARM
AND STOCK SCALES
 most complete line made. 1903-4 Patterns, Steel Lever Stock Scales, are beauties. Prefer man experienced in selling machinery and implements. Fine Catalogue. No samples. Can be handled nicely as side line. Liberal contract Exclusive agency. Have you that man in mind? Show him this paper. He can make money. We want him now. Act quick. Osgood Scale Co., BIRGHAMTON, N. Y. Largest Makers of Farm Scales in this Country

Security In Investments.

In a general way all investments may be divided into two classes: First, the investment which is for the purpose of receiving a regular income; second, the investment which is for the purpose of making great profits.

The man who buys stock usually takes one of these two positions with reference to his investment. If he has a sum of money on hand which he thinks ought to be earning something, he looks about to find some stock which is a sure, safe investment, which he can dispose of without loss at any time, and which will yield him a small annual dividend. Such an investor does not expect to become rich by holding such stock, nor does he wish to risk the whole or any part of the money he has thus invested. He has probably paid par value or over for such security and can sell it at any time for what it cost him. In other words, the purchase of such a stock is similar to buying United States bonds or putting his money in a savings bank at 3 per cent interest. He does not expect that his securities will be worth much more than he paid for them and is satisfied if he gets his money back when he wants it and has been drawing a fair income meanwhile.

It is almost impossible to find a stock which will answer these requirements of safety and security and at the same time have a chance of leaping up in value to many times what was paid for it.

On the other hand the investor may wish to place his money in some stock selling at a low figure and which may become worth ten times or a hundred times what he paid for it. If he buys such a stock, it should be for the purpose of making big profits. There must be an element of risk, and this element is always in inverse ratio to the element of security and safety. In this class are the investments in stocks of mining and oil companies. Some years ago for instance, the investor of this kind could have bought at from 10 to 50 cents a share the stocks of some of the greatest mining and oil companies now in existence, worth at the present day from \$50 to \$100 a share.

A third class of investments might be said to exist which combines to some extent the characteristics of the two kinds mentioned. This class would be of course, the ideal investment, combining security with the chance of large profits; and it is the wish

of every investor when he puts his money in stock that he can get it back at any time and that he has meanwhile a chance of making large gains. But he must realize at the same time that the stock is probably in one of the two classes mentioned and he must be willing to take the chance if he wants big returns.

In mining and oil industries there exist the same possibilities of failure or success as in any business, and the only sensible course for the shrewd investor is to eliminate as far as possible the chance of failure in the company in which he invests by finding out all he can about it before he buys stock. By making a proper investigation before he buys he is able to determine whether or not he will have a fair deal, and if he has this it is all he can ask for and all he does ask for.

If he investigates first, finds out about the company's property, its prospects, who are the men back of it, and how his money will be devoted, he is enabled to eliminate the element of chance as far as it can be eliminated in the business world.

In arranging your nests, remember that every pair of pigeons need two, for good breeders lay again long before their young can fly. There must be a partition between these nests so that the young cannot crawl in among their parents while on eggs.

Don't make nests for your birds as you would for a hen; scatter the material on the floor, for the birds will do the building. I prefer to use half-gallon milk crocks for my nests, and in these I put a base of pine sawdust and a few tobacco stems, and let the birds build their own nests over this, carrying the straw which I have scattered in the flying pen. The pine sawdust and tobacco stems are invaluable to keep out insects.—W. P. V.

A pair of pigeons lay two eggs and then set eighteen days. The male bird takes his turn and sets from about 9 o'clock in the morning till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then the female attends to the nest until the next morning. Don't handle the eggs every day, just see how they are getting along. On the fifth day after the second egg has been laid you can test them by holding up to the light. If they are dark they are fertile but if they look clear and white, throw them away and let the pair try again.

Pine sawdust is a valuable article to keep around a pigeon loft. If there is anything that lice and mites dislike it is sawdust; the smell of the pine tar will drive them to their hiding places. It is good to use as a bed for the nests also. The excrements from a pair of half-grown and thriving squabs will soon transform a nest into a veritable quagmire, and by using a good layer of sawdust in and around the nest it can be transformed into a sweet and sanitary condition.

National Oil Reporter

The Recognized Petroleum Authority of America.

The General Publishing Company, 87-89 Wall Street, prints the news of all oil fields in America furnished by most competent correspondents, an illustrated magazine of highest standing.

Subscription rates: One year, \$2.50
 6 months, \$1.50
 3 months, \$.75
 Single copies, \$.10

200-EGG INCUBATOR \$12.00
 This perfect 200-egg WOODEN HEN at \$12.00 is a startling trade innovation. It will do the work of the most costly hatcher, and always keeps in order. Hatches every fertile egg. Catalogue with fourteen colored views sent free, GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Sweet on Piles, 25 tablets, 25 cents. Sterling Medicine Co., Trenton, N. J.



MY ADVERTISEMENT

Has occupied this space for several issues.

Why have you not written to me?

Wouldn't you invest a small sum of money if you were sure it would bring you an income for life?

Send to me for the Prospectus of the United States Smelting Co., who own the Guadalupe Mine in Sonora, Mexico—do it now—buy the stock at the opening price of 5c per share.

No subscription accepted for less than 500 shares—\$25.00.

You can buy it on monthly payments if you wish.

After the present allotment is sold, the price will be advanced.]

The proceeds of this stock go to develop the property.

When the company begins paying dividends this stock will be worth many times its present price. By buying now you will be among the fortunate ones to benefit by the advance.

The Chicago Security and Trust Co., guarantees the statements contained in the Company's Prospectus, and they advise the purchase of this stock as a safe investment.

The officers of this Trust Company have bought the stock, and if it is a good investment for them, why not for you?

You can discover a mine for 1 cent by dropping me a postal asking for the company's Prospectus.

W. S. DORLAND, Investment Securities,
Stock Exchange Building. CHICAGO, ILL.

Aurora Has \$1,600 Ore.

RICH STRIKE AT DEPTH IN A MEXICAN PROPERTY.

ENSENADA, Mex., Jan. 1.—News just received from the Alamo camp states that a tremendous strike of rich ore has been uncovered on the Aurora group. The Aurora company, under the management of Douglas, Lacey & Co., have for the last six months been devoting all their energies to the opening up of this remarkable group of mines.

It has been a theory that the different veins in these mines, which are divided by dykes, would converge at a depth of 400 or 500 feet, and that although the ore so far

encountered is of excessive value, the values would become greater with depth and the final converging of the several veins into a permanent and solid vein.

This result has been accomplished. Ore ranging up into \$1,600 to the ton has been found and the whole vein on an average assay test runs \$650 to the ton. The estimated value of the ore now exposed in the Princesa alone, on a low calculation, is over \$750,000.

This group of mines, despite their richness, are badly handicapped on account of lack of power for milling purposes. It costs \$6 per ton for wood alone to mill every ton of ore at Alamo, to say nothing of the cost of extraction, which on account of isolation

from every advantage of civilization, is excessively high.

It is currently reported that within the next six months the Douglas Lacey company will build at Ensenada a large power plant sufficient in capacity to operate their five mines and other outside mines now shut down on account of lack of fuel and power. The business men, banks and manufacturers are elated over the report that the power plant will be built in this city and the land for the site, they say, will be donated, and it will be guaranteed that Ensenada alone will take sufficient power from the new plant to pay all operating expenses. The income from the mines at Alamo would in that case be net. In its conception it was intended to locate the new plant in the Pinerias, about twenty miles north of the Aurora and Viznaga mines, but a careful survey of the situation seems to make it much more advantageous to locate the power plant here. In the first place, the cost of freighting the electric machinery to the Pinerias from the Coast would not be less than \$20,000; and, further, no power could be utilized anywhere except at the mines.

Now, with the electric power plant here, enough power can be sold to pay all operating expenses, while the telephone poles from Ensenada to Alamo can be used without additional cost for stringing the wire and oil will save fully 25 per cent. over the cost of the wood at the Pinerias, which from time to time must become more and more expensive, as the wood is cut away from the neighborhood of the plant. Should the oil supply, on the other hand, fail (which is not at all likely) there will be sufficient supply from up the coast that can be had at the present time as low as the cost of the wood at the Pinerias.

With this big power plant in operation—1,000 H. P.—the mines at Alamo could well afford to pay the same price for electric power as they now pay for wood, which is \$6 per cord, for they would have what they can never have under present conditions—enough wood to mill one-quarter of the ore supply, for it will be an easy matter to mill 150 tons of ore per day, and this power plant should be one of the largest dividend industrials in the country.

It is not a mill that is depending upon the market or sale value of its products is always worth \$20 to the ounce and the demand never lessens. That this power plant will have an increasing tonnage is evident by the constant increasing output of these valuable mines. It has been rumored that a syndicate has made an offer of several millions of dollars for the properties in the Alamo district controlled by the Aurora company.

American Poultry Farm.

Our Matings still produce the Winners, and win the Prizes for our Patrons.

We are giving our friends and patrons the benefit of our 29 Years' Experience in Mating and Breeding. We make a specialty of

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Bantams, and Pearl Guineas.

HERE IS A GOOD RECORD.

What our patrons say:

January 3d.—The two Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels you sold my friend, scored 93 and 94 by B. N. Pierce. I have changed my mind and want to know what you will send me a cockerel bred for. The youngest cockerel had the finest hackle I ever saw, and also clear yellow legs, nice comb and a strong bay eye. They were well barred to the skin, let me know soon. Yours truly,

A. N. HILLS.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEB., Feb. 17, 1901.

F. M. MUNGER, De Kalb, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I bought some eggs of you some years ago, I like the stock better than from any I have been able to get since. Please send me catalogue and prices. Yours truly,

W. H. INGRAHAM.

Have won the grand Sweepstakes at Chicago and Rock Island shows, 1887 to 1894 on greatest number of birds scoring 90 points and over; 504 birds scoring 90 to 98½, a record never equalled by any breeder. We shall, in the future as in the past, constantly try to please our friends and patrons and also spend much time and a large amount of money each year in improving our stock of high, pure-bred fowls. Our matings for the past year have proved very satisfactory—as a reference to the scores of the young birds will show—and our breeding yards for

Wing of "Match Mark Prince" at the head of one of our breeding pens. Match Mark Prince is a most remarkable bird in color and Markings, Clear, even surface color and nearly perfect in Eye, Comb, Legs and Shape. We value Match Mark Prince at \$100.00 on account of his valuable breeding qualities, mated with high scoring "Blue Bird" hens and pullets. A limited number of eggs from this mating at \$4.00 per 13; \$7.00 per 26

the coming season are made up of the finest and most beautiful specimens in each variety we have ever used. These yards are selected from over 1,000 fine birds, and contain large, well matured and vigorous specimens, nearly all of them prize winners. We pack eggs in new baskets and in such a manner that they will go safely long distances by Express, to any part of the continent and hatch, just as well as at home. I guarantee eggs to arrive in good order. I have shipped eggs to nearly every State and Territory, and in almost every case with good results, as I send eggs that are fresh and well fertilized by strong and vigorous male birds, and I know a good per cent of them will hatch if proper care is given. Eggs from Barred Plymouth Rocks from such sires as "Match Mark," "Blue Prince 2d," "Hero Prince 2d," "Sweepstakes 2d," "Blue Jay," \$4.00 per 13; \$7.00 per 26. Five other high scoring sires, such as "Prince Lea," "Champion Prince," "High Mark" and "Hastler" \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Eggs from White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Turkeys eggs 50 cents each, from eight special matings. Eggs in large numbers a matter of correspondence. Birds hatched from our matings have won the highest honors in every State in the Union.

Choice Breeding Cockerels at \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

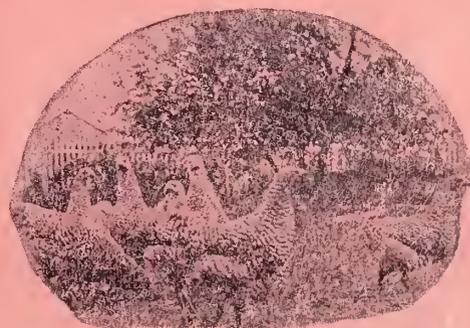
Suitable to head any breeding yard and sure to improve your stock. 100 choice Breeding Toms and Hens \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Trios and breeding pens mated for best results; not akin. My strains are noted for their full breasts, deep bodies and broad backs, their extra heavy bone, medium, short legs, vigor and hardiness, and their brilliant and perfect marked plumage. All are first-class in every respect, from prize-winning birds, selected for their size, purity of color and exhibition qualities.

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1904 Showing matings, giving prices of fowls and eggs, also plans and cost for Poultry Houses, and other valuable information, sent free.

F. M. MUNGER & SONS,

DE KALB, ILLINOIS.

A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle of the Highest Breeding for sale. Choice Family Cows. Heifer and Bull Calves shipped to any part of the Country. Prices and pedigrees sent on application.



"Blue Bird" Pullets.

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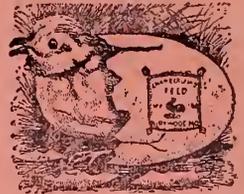
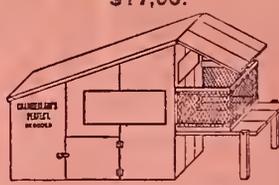
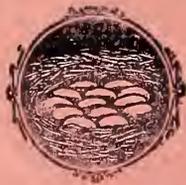
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CHICK FEED.



\$17.00.

Chamberlain's poultry supplies are the standard poultry supplies of the world, and imitators all over the country use this remark, "Just as good as Chamberlain's" when trying to substitute something else for Chamberlain's, thus advertising to the world that Chamberlain's goods have no equal. Eggs in fall and winter is what you want, and if you will feed Chamberlain's Perfect Mash Egg Feed early you will have them, as it makes your hens molt quick and leaves them in a laying condition. Chamberlain's Perfect Brooder is the brooder you have been looking for. Perfect Chick Feed \$2.50 per 100 lbs., Perfect Hen Feed \$2.00 per 100 lbs., Perfect Mash Egg Feed, \$1.75 per 2-hushel sack. Shredded clover \$2.50 per 100 lbs—green as grass. See trade mark (chick coming out of shell) in every package of Chick Feed you buy. **FEED FOR SALE AT FOLLOWING AGENCIES:** (At St. Louis prices.) Wm. Elliott & Sons, New York, N.Y.; Joseph Broeck & Sons, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Barnard & Co., Chicago, Ill.; The B. L. Bragg Co., Springfield, Mass.; Cranford Flour and Feed Store, Cranford, N. J.; J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.; Woodlawn Poultry Farm, Johnstown, Pa.; Cleveland Poultry Supply Co., Cleveland, O.; J. Wilder & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Huntington & Page, Indianapolis, Ind.; Wm. D. Burt, Dalton, N. Y.; Hickox-Mull & Hill Co., Toledo, O.; G. B. Benedict, Elizabeth, N. J.; Southern Poultry Supply Co., Washington, D. C.; Sure-Hatch Incubator Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. P. Thurston, St. Paul, Minn.; Blanke & Hauk Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. H. Ebering, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Daniels (write for prices) Toronto, Canada. **W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, The Perfect Chick Feed Man, Kirkwood and St. Louis, Mo.**

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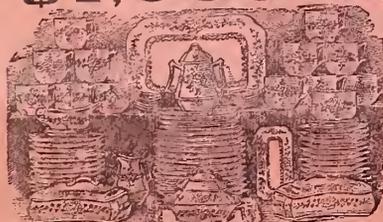
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